## REMARKS

Receipt of the Office Action of May 6, 2003 is gratefully acknowledged.

Claims 1, 4, 8 and 10-12 are pending and these have been finally rejected as follows: (1) Claim 1 as unpatentable under 35 USC 103(a) over Horng, 5,959,377 ( hereinafter '377), in view of Nagel et al, 6,087,592 (hereinafter '592) and Muller et al, 4,849,695 (hereinafter '695); Claims 4, 10 and 12 as unpatentable under 35 USC 103(a) over '377 in view of '592, '695 and "common knowledge in the art;" and (3) Claims 8 and 11 as unpatentable under 35 USC 103(a) '377 in view of '592, '695 and Pleiss, 4,675,591 (hereinafter '591).

These rejections are respectfully traversed..

Applicant would emphasize that a feature of the present invention is to provide a stator coil that can be optionally formed as a uni-coil winding in series or parallel connection or a dual-coil winding in series connection to satisfy different requirements of the radiator. This feature is accomplished by properly changing the connection between at least two wires. As a result, both the time of a winding process in production and the required quantity of stock of resultant products are reduced.

Neither '377 nor '591 clearly teach that the wire connections they use are intended to be varied upon different requirements.

With regard to claim 1, the examiner indicates that '377 discloses a construction of a miniature DC brushless motor having a dual wire stator coil (115), wherein the dual wire stator coil has at least two wires (A, B) co-axially wound together, and each one of the two wires (A, B) has opposite first and second ends (A1, A2, B1 and B2) extending out from the dual wire stator coil. Further, said at least two wires have their first and second ends connected in series.

With regard to claims 8 and 11, the examiner further indicates that '591 teaches the construction of a dual wire stator coil (9) having two co-axially wound wires (10, 11) with their first and second ends connected in parallel, and the stator coil being formed as a uni-coil winding for the purpose of allowing separate interconnection to other conductors of other coils of the motor stator.

Although the '377 patent teaches the use of two wires (A, B) connected in series to form a uni-coil winding, the '377 patent only discloses one connection type. Other kinds of connections such as the **dual-coil winding** formed by wires connected in series and the **uni-coil winding formed by wires connected in parallel** are not mentioned.

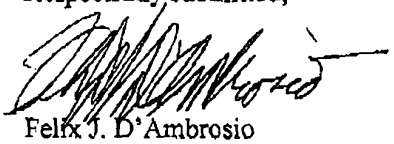
Further, it should be noted that the connections taught by the '591 patent are applied to **an AC motor not a DC motor**. The present invention, however, applies to a **brushless direct current (DC) radiator fan,** not an alternating current (AC) motor. A DC radiator fan has a direct current input that obviates the necessity of either a delta or Y type connection as required by most multi-phase alternating current (AC) motor. Further, the '591 patent does not disclose that two wires are connected in series/parallel to form an uni-coil/dual coil winding. Therefore, even when the '591 patent is combined with the '377 patent, the invention claimed is not reached.

To expedite the consideration of this application, pending claims 1, 4, 8 and 10-12 have been canceled and replaced with new claims 13-16 which define the invention in clearer terms, and doing so with fewer claims

The examiner is urged to enter claims 13-16 as they are offered in an earnest effort to place this application in condition for allowance over the cited art, and render a finding that

claims 13-16 are allowed. Alternatively, the examiner is urged to enter new claims 13-16 for purposes of appeal. These new claims do not raise any new issues..

Respectfully submitted,



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